

OUR TROOPS GAIN BELOW TACLOBAN

Infantry Advances on San Pablo



Polish Gunners Near Warsaw: These Polish gunners, fighting side by side with Soviet troops, are giving it to the Nazis in the Praga sector outside Warsaw. That sign near the trolley car, saying "For Germans Only," was put there by the Germans when they held the town.

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Leyte, Philippines, Oct. 23 (UP).—Infantrymen of the 24th United States Army Corps, advancing steadily behind path-blasting flame throwers, tanks, artillery and dive bombers, today threatened San Pablo and the important road junction town of Burauen above the narrow waist of Leyte Island.

To the north infantrymen and cavalrymen of the 10th Corps attacked Palo, five miles south of Tacloban, the island capital, after taking the coastal town of San Ricardo on their way.

Dispatches said that around Tacloban, taken by the First Cavalry and 24th Infantry Divisions of Maj. Gen. Franklin T. Sebitz's 10th Corps, bulldozers and graders already were levelling the 6,000-foot airstrip for planes and that little Piper Cubs were being assembled for reconnaissance flights.

Front dispatches reported that the two American invasion forces were rolling steadily forward, still against ineffectual Japanese resistance, with a combination of irresistible fire power and the same jungle tactics which the Japanese themselves once used to such good effect.

Gen. MacArthur's Sunday night communique had reported the American forces an average of four miles inland all along their 20-mile front between Tacloban and Dulag on the east coast of Leyte.

MacArthur said that the Americans were pushing on San Pablo, seven and one-half miles inland from Dulag and front dispatches indicated that both San Pablo and Burauen, another two and one-half miles westward, would soon be in the hands of Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold's Seventh Infantry Division which, with its flame throwers and tanks as the spearhead, led the advance.

Possession of Burauen would give the U. S. Army control of the southern end of the Leyte Valley highway, which parallels the coastal road.

In the north, the Americans were believed heading for Little Santa Fe, five miles west-northwest of Palo, which is the terminus of the valley road.

The ruthless members of the Japanese 15th Division, who after organizing the death march on Bataan had the misfortune to find themselves opposed to Gen. Douglas MacArthur's men on this island, were off-balance all along the front.

Artillery and dive bombers were knocking out their pillboxes and gun emplacements. The infantrymen and tanks were infiltrating between their positions, leaving flame throwers to incinerate those of the enemy who chose to remain.

But MacArthur reported that most of the enemy troops were withdrawing from their untenable positions and he had commented:

"The enemy already is showing signs of a lack of maneuverable cohesion in the face of skillful tactics of our local commanders."

As the ground forces advanced the air forces both kept Japanese planes aground and kept the enemy command guessing as to future moves by bombing objectives of all kinds from Samar Island, northeast of Leyte, to Davao, capital of Mindanao to the south, where a Japanese fifth column of 30,000 had been plotting against this country for years under the guise of colonists.

Soviets Reach Norway Border, Capture Petsamo Nickel Mines

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Patton's Troops Push 2 Mi. East of Nancy

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LaGuardia Proves Longer Vote Hours Needed

Mayor LaGuardia showed yesterday why mathematics is the handmaiden of politics. He proved by figures in his regular Sunday broadcast that large numbers of New Yorkers will inevitably be robbed of their vote should Gov. Thomas E. Dewey refuse to extend voting hours.

Here is his calculation:

"We have a total of 3,698 election districts, and 1,156 of these have over 950 citizens registered. Now,

from 6 in the morning to 7 at night, that is 13 hours. Sixty minutes are in an hour—and you know there are 60 minutes in an hour for a Republican or a Democrat. I don't think that's politics. If you multiply 60 by 13, it totals 780 minutes—78 minutes for voting the entire day.

Now, if you have 910 voters and some districts have 1,000—and we have 410 districts which have over a thousand, there will not be time enough to vote. Oh, yes, it takes

more than a minute to vote. Let me explain it to you. . . .

"Joe Doakes comes in. You don't expect the inspectors to know everybody. So they will say 'Name please' and he will say 'Doakes,' and they will say, 'What, 'Boaks?'" "No," he will say, 'Doaks!' and they will say 'Spell it, 'D-O-A-K-E-S' and they will say 'Under 'D,' then turn to page D.

"Then they have to start at the top of the page and run down the page until they find Doakes."

"They then will ask, 'First name?'

He will reply 'Joe.' Right. It's about the middle of the page. Then the inspectors find the place.

"Then they must be sure he is Doakes, so they'll say 'Your age,' 'your address.' Check. 'Where did you vote last year?' Check. 'How long have you lived in the county?' Check. 'Sign.' That will take at least two and one-half minutes, don't you see?

"What I am trying to do is to point out that 780 minutes, even if every voter in that election district comes one after another all day

long and everything goes smoothly, and there are no arguments and there are no challenges and there are no questions of identification, we still cannot and have not enough time for 1,156 districts to permit all the citizens to vote.

"The City Council has appealed to the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature to give us two hours more in which to vote this year. That would be 120 minutes more and would be very helpful. I join in that appeal to the Governor."

Citizens Union, Mayo Ask Special Session

By MAX GORLON

Mayor LaGuardia and the Citizens Union added their voices to the swelling chorus of New Yorkers who have demanded of Gov. Dewey that he call a special sessions of the State Legislature to extend voting hours.

Ball to Support FDR, Says UP

Sen. Joseph Ball will come out today for the reelection of President Roosevelt, according to a copy-righted United Press dispatch from Washington last night.

The UP report said that the Minnesota Republican's decision was made on the basis of Roosevelt's speech at the Foreign Policy Association meeting Saturday night. He will announce the decision at a press conference.

Previously he had announced that he will announce his position on the basis of the foreign policy pronouncements of both candidates. Gov. Dewey outlined his "views" at the Herald Tribune Forum last Wednesday.

Wagner Studies City's Reconversion Tasks

Increased production of consumer goods by New York City and state manufacturers was forecast in an exchange of telegrams between Sen. Robert F. Wagner and Capt. Julius A. Kurg, director of the War Production Board.

Sen. Wagner initiated the action by requesting a report from the WPB on the number of reconversion approvals granted to New York City manufacturers recently. In his first telegram the Senator also recommended that since New York City is not a stringent labor area, manufacturers therein should be permitted to convert to the production of consumer goods, wherever such reconversion would not impede present war production schedules.

In his reply, Krug stated that authorizations for reconversion are being made rapidly and that the whole procedure is being greatly speeded up.

Sicilian Separatists In Palermo Arrested

ROME, Oct. 22 (UP).—Ten Sicilian Separatist leaders in Palermo today were arrested on the technical charge of circulating unauthorized manifestos, indicating that authorities believe the Separatists responsible for Thursday's riot during which 19 persons were killed and 107 wounded.

Additional arrests are expected in Palermo where all state employees were on strike and public services suspended. A mob was dispersed by mounted Carabinieri.

Penicillin for U. S. Prisoners Shipped

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (UP).—The American Red Cross announced tonight that it has sent 5,000 tubes of penicillin by air express to the International Red-Cross Committee at Geneva for use of U. S. prisoners in Germany.

The American Labor Party petition drive making the same demand is being stepped up.

In announcing the petitions, Hyman Blumberg, state secretary, charged that the Republicans are engaged in a "brazen conspiracy" to steal the elections by preventing the people from voting. He cited the state soldier vote law, the sabotage during registration week and the refusal of the two GOP members of the Board of Elections to support a motion requesting Gov. Dewey to act to extend the voting hours Election Day.

The ALP petition notes that there is an average of 870 people registered at each polling place in the city, 35 more than the 835 in 1940, when the Legislature extending voting hours to 9 p.m. Reason for this is that there are 356 fewer polling places this year than there were four years ago.

The Citizens Union request to the Governor also noted that conditions made extension of voting hours even more urgent this year than in 1940. Aside from the large registration, the Citizens Union wire said, every facility should be given to war workers to cast their ballots without interfering with their work. It also called attention to the fact that inexperienced election officers are in charge this year.

The \$11,000 expense involved in calling a special session is negligible in relation to the importance of the issue involved, the Union claimed.

Mayor LaGuardia in his regular Sunday broadcast over WNYC noted that each voter would have less than a minute to vote under present conditions and that it would actually take 2½ minutes.

Flynn Says Dewey Lies

By United Press

Edward J. Flynn, former Democratic national chairman, today asserted that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey told "deliberate lies" when he charged Friday night that Flynn's law firm was retained by the railway labor unions in the 1943 wage dispute because Flynn "knew his way up the back stairs of the White House."

Flynn, asserting that he never discussed the case with President Roosevelt at any time, challenged the Republican Presidential nominee to explain why he signed a bill as governor of New York which saved "hundreds of thousands of dollars which rightfully belonged to the City of New York" for clients of John Foster Dulles.

"If the catastrophe of your election should be visited on the people of this country," he added, "is it not plain that corporation attorneys of Mr. Dulles' type will have no more difficulty in finding the back stairs to the White House than Mr. Dulles had in finding them at the executive mansion in Albany?"



MAYOR LaGUARDIA

Educators Form FDR Group

The establishment of a National Educations for Roosevelt Committee has been announced by the Independent Voters Committee of the Arts and Sciences for Roosevelt. Professor Alonzo F. Myers of New York University is chairman of the Educators Committee.

"Intelligent American citizens want more and better education for a larger percentage of our people," Prof. Myers said in announcing the formation of the new group. "If we are to have a durable peace and full employment in the postwar period we must educate every citizen up to the limits of his capacity, so that he may make the greatest possible contribution to the welfare of our country. Sufficient funds must be made available for these purpose, and the best minds of our country must be attracted to and retained in educational endeavors. A careful examination of the records and promises of the major candidates for the high office of the Presidency of the United States leads to the inescapable conclusion that Franklin D. Roosevelt is more likely to lend his influence to the attainment of these ends than is the candidate of the Republican Party."

Nationally prominent educators on the committee include John Dewey, Albert Einstein, William H. Kilpatrick, Abraham Flexner, Henry Pratt Fairchild, Frank Kingdon, Alain Locke, Ralph Tyler, Helen Lynd, Thomas Mann, Johanna Lindlof, Eduard C. Lindeman, W. E. B. DuBois, Harry A. Overstreet, Lyman R. Bradley, William R. Coates, Francis E. McMahon, Alice V. Kellher, Rose Russell, J. W. Seabrook, and others.

Churchill Returns From Moscow Visit

LONDON, Oct. 22 (UP).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in a cheerful mood, returned tonight by plane from Moscow where he had conferred with Premier Joseph Stalin, and it was expected that the Prime Minister would make a statement in the House of Commons during the week.

Health Plan Directors Hold First Meeting

The incorporators of the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York held their first meeting this week, Mayor La Guardia told his weekly WNYC radio audiences yesterday.

Labor Unleashes Drive For Better Congress

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (UP).—Organized Labor tonight prepared for a home-stretch drive to convert a near record national registration into votes Nov. 7 for national, state and local candidates of its choosing.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations, American Federation of Labor and standard railroad labor organizations are spearheading a campaign for election of a Congress "which failed to approve an industrial reconversion measure acceptable to labor, and the railway labor group says the effort is 'the way to make Congress progressive.'"

Only the CIO is formally backing President Roosevelt and Sen. Harry S. Truman, Democrat; vice-presidential nominee. The AFL and railway leaders have limited their formal endorsement to candidates for Congress but are largely supporting the Roosevelt - Truman ticket.

SOME RESULTS ALREADY

The AFL is also waging an intensive fight to defeat proposed legislation in Florida, Arkansas and California which would prohibit the union shop.

CIO President Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman, chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee, said in a statement that to get out the vote on election day was "the No. 1 job of every local union officer, staff member, shop steward and PAC committeeman."

The CIO has listed telephone and house-to-house canvassing as some of the things members should do to get out the vote. It said that this method had already accounted for "10 dead ducks in the house" and "six of the leading Tories in the Senate."

The CIO has classified all congressmen as reactionaries, progressives or middle-of-the roaders and named Reps. Clare Hoffman (R-Mich.) and Harold Knutson (R-Minn.) as examples of the first type who should be retired.

The CIO United Auto Workers is

doing one of the most elaborate individual union jobs by publishing mimeographed pamphlets on the voting records of congressmen it opposes in Michigan and Indiana.

Hastie Denies Break with PAC

WASHINGTON, 22.—Branding as false," reports that he has resigned from the National Citizens Political Action Committee, William H. Hastie, Negro leader, said here, "No tactics are too dirty, no hold is barred in the Dewey campaign against all that PAC and NC-PAC represent. The future of organized liberalism in American politics is at stake in the fight to defeat Dewey. He must, therefore, be defeated."

Hastie, former Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, and dean of the Law School of Howard University in a letter to Sidney Hillman, declared "The voter must rebuke Dewey and his high command for the gross political immorality of the campaign." He said the Dewey campaign was based on "reckless misrepresentations, deliberately made and repeated again and again."

"The most important and hopeful political development in America today is the work of PAC and NC-PAC in increasing the interest and understanding of citizens in political matters and the rallying of liberal political strength around the nucleus of organized labor. A way has been found to make the people more articulate and to make government more responsive to their will."

Registration in Upstate Industry Centers Drops Compared to 1940

Civilian registration in upstate industrial centers fell rather drastically as compared with 1940, a preliminary survey indicates. The registration period for cities and communities over 5,000 ended Saturday night. A terrific downpour on the final day in many cities was partly responsible for the lowered figures.

Rural areas and communities under 5,000 do not require personal registration. They make up about 50 percent of the upstate vote and are usually overwhelmingly Republican.

Albany, Democratic stronghold, registered 75,965 as against 84,187 four years ago, a drop of slightly over 8,000. About half of this drop may be made up by the soldier vote.

Rochester, which gave the President a 20,000 majority in 1940, fell in registration from 176,444 to 158,899, a drop of more than 17,000. Again about half of the loss may be accounted for by the soldier ballot.

Buffalo, largest upstate city, reg-

istered 259,743, or slightly over 16,000 less than four years ago. Elmira, which, like Buffalo, is a booming war center, registered 22,052, close to 2,000 less than in 1940.

Other figures reported yesterday were:

	1944	1940
Binghamton	33,687	36,889
Syracuse	105,694	115,759
Gloversville	9,902	11,387
Johnstown	4,883	5,621
Amsterdam	16,175	17,507
Corning	7,271	7,708

The only major city in the state which was expected to hit above the 1940 figure was Schenectady. Friday night, the figure was about a thousand higher than the three-day total of 1940. No final figure was available yesterday.

Reports indicate that the powerful Republican machines succeeded in getting out the vote in the heavily GOP districts. While labor was quite active in some of the cities, it was apparently unable to overcome the weaknesses in the upstate Democratic organization.

Red Army Reaches Norwegian Border

LONDON, Oct. 22 (UP).—In the Arctic Circle, Soviet troops reached the Norwegian border from the Barents Sea to Lake Kuotsjarvi, capturing the Petsamo nickel mines and

How Belgrade Was Liberated

By JOHN GIBBONS
By Wireless to the Daily Worker

MOSCOW, Oct. 22.—The shattered walls of Belgrade, marked by shell and bullet, are still smoldering. At night the dull red glow emitted by the ruins disperses the blackout, lighting the way for the group of armed civilians who patrol the city.

The plans for the capture of Belgrade was worked out jointly by Soviet Marshal Talbuchin and Yugoslav Marshal Tito. Soviet troops were assigned the right flank, Tito's men the left, while the center—from which the main blow was delivered—was held by a Red Army tank formation. An important place in the operational plan was assigned to partisan forces inside the city.

Over 3,000 Belgrade citizens, led by Dr. Mikhailo Nechkovic, armed with rifles and sub-machine guns captured from the Germans, fought from attics and rooftops, picking off Germans by the score.

Ordinary men and women, braving a stream of bullets, made their way through enemy lines to tell Soviet and Yugoslav troops the whereabouts of minefields and booby traps.

Thanks to the combined outside and inside operations, the German plan to hold out in the houses of Belgrade was quickly frustrated.

Pravda Hails Leyte Action

MOSCOW, Oct. 22 (UP).—Stirred by the American invasion of the Philippines, the official Communist newspaper, Pravda, today asserted that the scales are weighing more in favor of the Allies in the Pacific war.

"The assault on Leyte is a new, important landmark in the development of the Pacific war," a Pravda observer, reviewing the week's international developments, said. "We can say without exaggeration that the battle for the Philippines will be the biggest operation that ever has taken place in the Pacific."

The landing did not come as a surprise since the Americans long have been preparing for this operation, the observer concluded.

Youth for FDR

Rally at Carnegie

Orson Welles will address a "Young Voters for Roosevelt" rally at Carnegie Hall this Tuesday, at 8 p. m. This is the first such rally for young people which has been set for New York City.

Britain, USSR Get 538 Million Lbs. Lend-Lease Food in Sept.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (UP).—Great Britain and The Soviet Union received 93 percent of the 541,872,551 pounds of food and other farm products shipped abroad under lend-lease during September, the Agriculture Department reported tonight.

The total included 189,236,632 pounds of meat, representing a 5,000,000 pounds decrease from August deliveries. Dairy and poultry products at 151,050,116 pounds exceeded August shipments by some 50,000,000 pounds.

Britain was allotted 58 percent of the total and the Soviet Union 35 percent. The remaining seven per-

cent was distributed among Greece, West Africa, North Africa, the Netherlands, Poland, Yugoslavia and the French Committee of National Liberation.

Deliveries other than lend-lease increased September shipments under the war food program to 653,679,204 pounds.

The War Food Administration sold 50,966,487 pounds to the armed forces, the Red Cross, and foreign relief groups. It also delivered 39,581,330 pounds for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and 19,719,126 pounds for Hawaii. Sponsors of school lunch programs, relief agencies and other domestic organizations received 1,539,710 pounds.

In southern Hungary and northern Yugoslavia, Red Army forces reached the Danube River on a 28-mile front, capturing the great Yugoslav rail center of Sombor in a 13-mile advance, and several other towns and settlements.

Striking out from the ruined Yugoslav capital of Belgrade, other Soviet troops forced the wide Sava River and captured the Croatian town of Zemun on the south bank of the Danube three miles northwest of the capital.

At the same time, Moscow announced that more than 4,000 Germans had been killed and 1,300 taken prisoner in the capture of the town of Kragujevac, 58 miles south of Belgrade yesterday.

Berlin reported that Soviet troops in a new 12-mile deep invasion of prewar German territory, today drove to the north bank of the Niemen River opposite the East Prussian rail town of Tilsit and began a pincer assault to seize the great city of Insterburg by smashing 21 miles inside East Prussia from Lithuania. There has been no confirmation from Moscow.

Detroit Rally Friday

DETROIT, Oct. 22.—Vice President Henry A. Wallace, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Orson Welles, Adam Clayton Powell and Paul Robeson will participate in a mammoth Roosevelt rally Friday, Oct. 27. Sponsored by the Michigan Citizens for Roosevelt, the rally will be held at the Olympia Stadium. Negro leaders and a cross-section of the labor leadership of Detroit have combined their efforts in the Citizens Committee for the re-election of President Roosevelt.

For text of President Roosevelt's speech to the Foreign Policy Association see page 4.

Patton's Troops Push 2 Mi. East of Nancy

ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Paris, Oct. 22 (UP).—Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's U.S. Third Army struck behind a heavy barrage along a six-mile front east of Nancy today and smashed ahead almost two miles while British troops gained a similar

Greek Guerillas Take Andros, Entire Cyclades Group Cleared

ATHENS, Oct. 22 (UP).—Greek guerilla forces have captured the island of Andros and the Nazis have abandoned the neighboring islands of Tinos and Syros, thus clearing the entire Cyclades group fringing the southeastern coast of Greece, it was reported today.

Grim reminders of the terror that filled the Greek capital during the German occupation continued to pile up. Heavy rains, flooding sewers, brought up some 20 mutilated corpses in various parts of the city. Although the victims could not be identified, they were believed to be victims of the Gestapo.

Eyewitnesses said the Germans, just before evacuating the port of Piraeus, loaded two tugs with 150 anti-fascist Italians who were prisoners, sailed the boats off shore, and sank them with gunfire. Those who watched the scene from St. George harbor at Piraeus said many of the bodies, tied hand and foot, later were washed ashore at Perama.

As part of the purge of collaborationists, 450 officers and civilians—part of a list of marked men in the Athens area—have been arrested on treason charges.

Churchill, Stalin Talks 'Good Omen' -- Izvestia

Wireless to the Daily Worker

MOSCOW, Oct. 22.—All newspapers here, carrying the results of the Stalin-Churchill conversations as their main story, describe the meeting as of the greatest political and military significance.

They greet the fact that "a common language" has been achieved on the Polish question and point out that this is a defeat for Nazi propaganda.

Relative to southeastern Europe, Izvestia, government organ says: "Sometimes the Balkans are described as the powder magazine of Europe. In the Balkans, in recent months, there arose a number of differences between the USSR and Britain. Speculating on past traditions, Hitler calculated on finding these differences a favorable ground for driving a wedge between Moscow and London.

"The talks," Izvestia continues, "proved that there too Hitler has met cruel disappointment. Questions connected with Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Greece were discussed in detail and a single point of view reached—a point of view which will facilitate the speedy destruction of the enemy and which, far from threatening in any way the interests of the Balkan nations, opens up for them broad prospects for their democratic development."

OTHER MATTERS

Izvestia also describes the exchange of opinions on other post-war matters as of exceptional importance especially now when Allied armies are knocking on the western and eastern doors of Germany.

Summing up, Izvestia declares: "It can definitely be said that the talks in Moscow are a splendid confirmation of the joint, friendly working-together of the USSR, Britain and the USA during the war, and a good omen for continuation of this in the postwar period. "This latter is of the greatest importance for all freedom-loving people."

Large Firms Pledge To Nat'l War Fund

Contributions of \$5,507,600 have been paid or pledged by 39 of the larger national corporations to the National War Fund in the nationwide campaign now being conducted, it was announced today by Irving S. Olds, chairman of the National Gifts Committee of the National War Fund.

distance in a new, double-edged drive for the Dutch communications center of 'S Hertogenbosch.

The Yanks' attack was aimed at ironing out a German salient in the center of their Moselle Valley lines. Beating down fierce resistance, they quickly captured Coincourt, 18 miles east of Nancy, and sent vanguards into the outskirts of Bezange la Petite and Moncourt, two miles farther northeast.

The British Second Army, flanked by the Canadian First Army on the west and U. S. tanks on the east, appeared to have opened a general drive to clear out Holland as far as the Rhine.

Lt. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's troops also expanded their salient north of the Waal River or southern fork of the Rhine, capturing the towns of Opheusden and Dodeward, both 10 miles northwest of Nijmegen, after the Germans evacuated them.

To the west, a merged British-Canadian force advanced two miles and reached Eschen, 16 miles north of Antwerp, thus reinforcing the Allied cordon cutting off the 10,000 Germans on Walcheren and the Beveland Islands.

TAKE BRESKENS

Canadians captured the Schelde estuary port of Breskens on the south side of the river, removing the main barrier to Allied use of Antwerp harbor, and also occupied Frederik-Hendrik one mile west of Breskens.

The Canadians also entered Draaibrug, eight miles southwest of Breskens in what had been the center of the pocket. Tough German veterans of the Eastern Front still were hanging on grimly under a "stand to the last" order from Adolf Hitler so as to deny the Allies use of the great port of Antwerp as long as possible. They had received reinforcements by air and sea and seemed to have plenty of heavy weapons and ammunition.

Cutting the main German escape route from western Holland, Allied fighter-bombers breached the big bridge over the river mark on the Breda-Dordrecht road.

British Film-Goers See Two OWI Films

LONDON, Oct. 22 (UP).—Thousands of persons attended two American Office of War Information films at suburban Fulham today. The movies were the Battle for Russia and People to People. The latter showed British trade unionists visiting the United States.

Sabotage of U. S. Shipping Laid To Iran Premier by Soviet Press

MOSCOW, Oct. 22 (UP).—The newspaper Trud today published a long attack on the Iranian government headed by Mohammed Saed, former Ambassador to the USSR, accusing him of sabotaging shipments of American war supplies to the Soviet Union, and backing pro-fascist activities in Iran.

Trud said sabotage against Allied shipments across Iran to the Soviet Union was going unpunished and said it had been directed against transport, telephone and telegraph services. The saboteurs were set free on orders of high Iranian authorities, the paper charged.

The attack followed publication earlier this week in the Soviet press of quotations from Iranian newspapers criticizing the Iranian government for refusing to grant the Soviet Union oil concessions and exploratory rights in the northern part of Iran.

Trud wrote, "Iranian public opinion had hoped that the Saed government would lead the country onto the road of progress and strengthen relations with the Allies."

In attacking Saed and his government, Trud quoted the Iranian newspaper Firman as having said that "Saed has led the country into a situation which threatens its independence and dignity."

Trud quoted Firman as saying: "Saed's internal and foreign policies have been disastrous for Iran." There's no doubt," Trud commented, that the responsibility should rest with Saed's Cabinet."

The paper charged the Iranian government with removing and prosecuting officials trying to cooperate with the Allies and cited a case wherein the head of the Iranian railroads was dismissed because he tried to organize shipments of Allied supplies properly.

A Foreign Policy for America

Text of President Roosevelt's address to the Foreign Policy Association Saturday:

Tonight I am speaking as a guest of the Foreign Policy Association—a distinguished organization composed of Americans of all shades of political opinion.

I am going to talk about our American foreign policy.

I am talking without rancor or snap judgment.

I am speaking without losing my temper or losing my head.

When the first World War was ended, I believed—I believe now—that enduring peace in the world has not a chance unless this nation is willing to cooperate in winning it and maintaining it. I thought then—I know now—that we have to back our words with deeds.

A quarter of a century ago we helped to save our freedom but we failed to organize the kind of world in which future generations could live in freedom. Opportunity knocks again. There is no guarantee that it will knock a third time.

TODAY, Hitler and the Nazis continue the fight—desperately, inch by inch, and may continue to do so all the way to Berlin.

And we have another more important engagement in Tokyo. No matter how long or hard the road we must travel, our forces will fight their way there under the leadership of MacArthur and Nimitz.

All of our thinking about foreign policy in this war must be conditioned by the fact that millions of our American boys are today fighting, many thousands of miles from home, for the defense of our country and the perpetuation of our American ideals. And there are still many hard and bitter battles to be fought.

THE leaders of this nation have always held that concern for our national security does not end at our borders. President Monroe and every American President following him were prepared to use force, if necessary, to assure the independence of other American nations threatened by aggressors from across the seas.

The principle has not changed, though the world has. Wars are no longer fought from horseback, or from the decks of sailing ships.

It was, with recognition of that fact that in 1923 we took, as the basis for our foreign relations, the Good Neighbor policy—the principle of the neighbor who, resolutely respecting himself, equally respects the rights of others.

We and the other American republics have made the Good Neighbor policy real in this hemisphere. It is my conviction that this policy can be, and should be, made universal.

At Inter-American conferences, beginning in Montevideo in 1933, and continuing down to date, we have made to clear to this hemisphere that we practice what we preach.

Our action in 1934 with respect to Philippine independence was another step in making good the same philosophy which animated the Good Neighbor policy.

As I said two years ago: "I like to think that the history of the Philippine Islands in the last 44 years provide in a very real sense a pattern for the future of other small nations and peoples of the world. It is a pattern of what men of good will look forward to in the future."

I CITE another early action in the field of foreign policy of which I am proud. That was the recognition in 1933 of Soviet Russia.

For 16 years before then, the American people and the Russian people had no practical means of communicating with each other. We reestablished those means,

And today we are fighting with the Russians against common foes—and we know that the Russian contribution to victory has been, and will continue to be, gigantic.

However, certain politicians, now very prominent in the Republican Party, have condemned our recognition.

I am impelled to wonder how Russia would have survived against German attack if these same people had had their way.

AFTER the last war—in the political campaign of 1920—the isolationist Old Guard professed to be enthusiastic about international cooperation.

While campaigning for votes in 1920, Senator Harding said that he favored with all his heart an association of nations "so organized and so participated in as to make the actual attainment of peace a reasonable possibility."

However, after President Harding's election, the association of nations was never heard of again.

One of the leading isolationists who killed international cooperation in 1920 was Senator Hiram Johnson. In the event of Republican victory in the Senate this year—1944—that same Senator Johnson would be chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. I know the American voters will bear that in mind.

During the years which followed 1920, the foreign policy of the Republican administrations was dominated by the heavy hand of isolationism.

Much of the strength of our Navy was scuttled;—and some of the Navy's resources were handed over to friends in private industry—as in the unforgettable case of Teapot Dome.

Tariff walls went higher and higher—blocking international trade.

There was snarling at our former Allies and at the same time encouragement was given to German finance to invest two and one-half billion dollars in Germany, our former enemy.

All petitions that this nation join in the world court were rejected or ignored.

After this administration took office, Secretary Hull and I replaced high tariffs with a series of reciprocal trade agreements under a statute of the Congress. The Republicans opposed these agreements—and tried to stop the extension of the law every three years.

In 1935 I asked the Congress to join the World Court. The Democrats in the Senate voted for it 43 to 20. The Republicans voted against it 43 to nine. Thus we were prevented from obtaining the necessary two-thirds majority.

In 1937 I asked that aggressor nations be quarantined—and for this I was branded by isolationists in and out of public office as an "alarmist" and "war-monger."

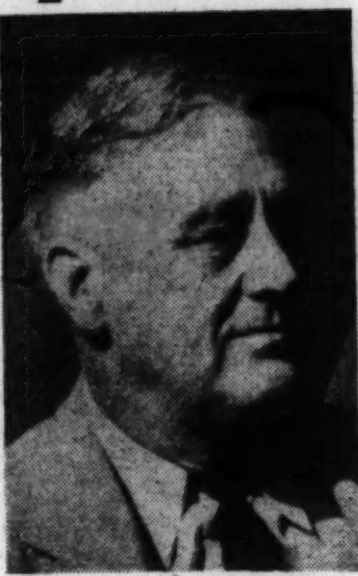
FROM that time on, as you well know, I made clear by repeated messages to the American Congress and by repeated statements to the American people the danger threatening from abroad—and the need of rearming to meet it.

In July, 1939, I tried to obtain a repeal of the arms embargo provisions in the Neutrality Law which tied our hands against selling arms to the European democracies for defense against Hitler.

The late Senator Borah told a group, which I called together in the White House, that his own private information from abroad was better than that of the State Department—and that there would be no war in Europe.

And it was made plain to Mr. Hull and me that, because of the isolationist vote, we could not possibly hope to attain the desired revision of the Neutrality Law.

This fact was also made plain to Adolf Hitler. A few weeks later he brutally attacked Poland—and



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

the Second World War had begun.

In 1941, this Administration proposed and the Congress passed, in spite of isolationist opposition, the Lend-Lease Law—a practical and dramatic notice to the world that we intended to help those nations resisting aggression.

These days—and I am now speaking of October, 1944—I hear voices on the air attacking me for my failure to prepare this nation for this war and to warn the American people of the approaching tragedy.

These same voices were not so very audible five years ago—or even four years ago—giving warning of the grave peril which we then faced.

There have been, and there still are, in the Republican Party distinguished men and women of vision and courage, both in and out of public office, who have vigorously supported our aid to our Allies and all the measures that we took to build up our national defense. And many of those Republicans have rendered magnificent services to our country in this war as members of this Administration. I am happy that one of these distinguished Americans is our great Secretary of War—Henry Stimson.

Let us remember that this very war might have been averted if Mr. Stimson's views had prevailed when, in 1931, the Japanese ruthlessly attacked Manchuria.

The majority of the Republican members of the Congress voted against the Selective Service Law in 1940; they voted against repeal of the arms embargo in 1939; they voted against the Lend-Lease Law in 1941 and they voted in August, against extension of Selective Service—which meant voting against keeping our Army together—four months before Pearl Harbor.

I am quoting history to you. I am going by the record. And I am giving you the whole story and not merely a phrase here and half a phrase there picked out of context in such a way that they distort the facts.

I happen to believe that, even in a political campaign, we should all obey that ancient injunction—thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

THE question of the men who will formulate and carry out the foreign policy of this country is an issue in this election—very much an issue. It is an issue not in terms of partisan application, but in terms of sober, solemn facts—the facts that are on record.

If the Republicans were to win control of the Congress in this election, inveterate isolationists would occupy positions of commanding influence and power.

I have already spoken of the ranking Republican members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Hiram Johnson.

One of the most influential members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—a man who would also be the chairman of

the powerful Senate Committee on Appropriations—is Senator Gerald P. Nye.

In the House of Representatives, the man who is the present leader of the Republicans there, and who undoubtedly would be Speaker, is Joseph W. Martin. He voted against the repeal of the arms embargo, against the Lend-Lease bill, against the extension of the Selective Service Law, against the arming of merchant ships, and against the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, and their extensions.

The chairman of the powerful Committee on Rules would be none other than Hamilton Fish.

There are many others like them in the Congress of the United States—and every one of them is now actively campaigning for the national Republican ticket this year.

Can anyone really suppose that these isolationists have changed their minds about world affairs? Politicians who embraced the policy of isolationism—or who never raised their voices against it in our days of peril—are not reliable custodians of the future of America.

THE power which this nation has attained—the moral, the political, the economic and the military power—has brought to us the responsibility, and with it the opportunity, for leadership in the community of nations. In our own best interest, and in the name of peace and humanity, this nation cannot, must not, and will not shirk that responsibility.

There are some who hope to see a structure of peace, completely set up immediately, with all the apartments assigned to everyone's satisfaction, with the telephones in, the plumbing complete, the heating system and the electric ice boxes functioning perfectly, all furnished with linen and silver—and with the rent pre-paid.

The United Nations have not yet produced such a comfortable dwelling place. But we have achieved a very practical expression of a common purpose on the part of four great nations, who are now united to wage this war, that they will embark together after the war on a greater and more difficult enterprise—that of waging peace. We will embark on it with all the peace-loving nations of the world—large and small.

Our objectives, as I stated 10 days ago, is to complete the organization of the United Nations without delay and before hostilities actually cease.

PEACE, like war, can succeed only where there is a will to enforce it, and where there is available power to enforce it.

The council of the United Nations must have the power to act quickly and decisively to keep the peace by force, if necessary. A policeman would not be a very effective policeman if, when he saw a felon break into a house, he had to go to the town hall and call a town meeting to issue a warrant before the felon could be arrested.

It is clear that, if the world organization is to have any reality at all, our representative must be endowed in advance by the people themselves, by constitutional means through their representatives in the Congress, with authority to act.

If we do not catch the international felon when we have our hands on him, if we let him get away with his loot because the town council has not passed an ordinance authorizing his arrest, then we are not doing our share to prevent another world war. The people of the nation want their government to act, and not merely to talk, whenever and wherever there is a threat to world peace.

We cannot attain our great objectives by ourselves. Never again, after cooperating with other nations in a world war to save our way of life, can we wash our

hands of maintaining the peace for which we fought.

THERE have been Democrats in the isolationist camp but they have been few and far between, and they have not attained positions of leadership.

And I am proud of the fact that this Administration does not have the support of the isolationist press—and I mean specifically the McCormick - Patterson - Hearst-Gannett press.

The American people have gone through great national debates in the recent critical years. They were soul-searching debates. They reached from every city to every village and to every home.

We debated our principles and our determination to aid those fighting for freedom.

Obviously, we could have come to terms with Hitler, and accepted a minor role in his totalitarian world. We rejected that!

We could have compromised with Japan, and bargained for a place in a Japanese-dominated Asia by selling out the heart's blood of the Chinese people. And we rejected that!

The decision not to bargain with the tyrants rose from the hearts and souls and sinews of the American people. They faced reality; they appraised reality; and they knew what freedom meant.

THE Dumbarton Oaks Conference did not spring up overnight. It was called by Secretary Hull and me after years of thought, discussion, preparation and consultation with our Allies. Our State Department did a splendid job in preparing for the conference and leading it to a successful termination. It was another chapter in the long process of cooperation with other peace-loving nations—beginning with the Atlantic Charter conference, and continuing through conferences at Casablanca, Moscow, Cairo, Teheran, Quebec and Washington.

It is my profound conviction that the American people as a whole have a very real understanding of these things.

The American people know that Cordell Hull and I are thoroughly conversant with the Constitution of the United States and know that he cannot commit this nation to any secret treaties or any secret guarantees which are in violation of that constitution.

After my return from Teheran, I stated officially that no secret commitments had been made. The issue then is between my veracity and the continuing assertions of those who have no responsibility in the foreign field—or, perhaps, I should say, a field foreign to them.

THE peace structure which we are building must depend on foundations that go deep into the soil of men's faith and men's hearts—otherwise it is worthless. Only the unflinching will of men can preserve it.

No President of the United States can make the American contribution to preserve the peace without the constant, alert and conscious collaboration of the American people.

Only the determination of the people to use the machinery gives worth to the machinery.

We believe that the American people have already made up their minds on this great issue; and this administration has been able to press forward confidently with its plans.

The very fact that we are now at work on the organization of the peace proves that the great nations are committed to trust in each other. Put this proposition any way you will, it is bound to come out the same way; we either work—with the other great nations or we might some day have to fight them.

The kind of world order which

(Continued on Page 9)

Dewey Plays for 26 Million White Collar Votes

By DOROTHY LOEB

Gov. Dewey told the country in his Pittsburgh speech last week that white collar workers are the "forgotten men."

That's just a convenient phrase. As far as his campaign is concerned, they're the most keenly remembered people in the voting population and it's not their welfare that he's thinking about but their significance at the polls.

That's because, chiefly unorganized, suspended somewhere between Big Business and the labor movement, they generally don't benefit by the gains that unions win, and management doesn't look after them either.

Read through any Dewey speech, not just the one at Pittsburgh. Wade through its outright lies and

distortions. Ask yourself: Whom is he trying to convince? Whom is this stuff shaped to influence?

DEWEY'S TARGET

Beyond question, farmers apart, the greatest single section of the population that these darts are aimed at hitting is the white collarites.

There are good reasons for that. In key urban and semi-urban centers, they account for great blocs of votes. They're numerically significant. When you talk about twenty-six million clerical, sales, professional and executive employees, you're talking about plenty of votes. They are largely unorganized. Traditionally underpaid, their economic woes have been intensified during wartime, especially because most of them had no union to go to bat for them. If, in their con-

fusion about why their conditions worsened, they puzzled over causes, there were plenty of anti-administration newspapers to point the finger and tell them: "It's that man in the White House." They might be expected to be in a mood to listen to a boy from Owosso explain it even if they weren't prejudiced in his favor.

JOB DISTINCTIONS

Tom Dewey doesn't forget that in the past traditional barriers kept the 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. office shift from mingling much with the factory crowd. White collars didn't only indicate a classification of employment but a distinction as against dirty collars, the kind you get working at manual labor in a shop. He counts on that distinction and wants to trade on it.

It's not just choice that sends Republican thoughts spinning in their direction either. Other numerically impressive groups of the population are not fully organized but their organization is sizeable. I'm referring to the labor movement. It's fourteen million strong and the GOP is wise enough by now—sensational propaganda notwithstanding—to recognize that by and large CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods are committed to President Roosevelt and working hard to reelect him.

Necessity therefore dictates that Dewey aim his shafts at Miss Kitty

Forle, the office stenographer, at the derby-hatted insurance agent, at the bank teller, the draftsman, the architect and the engineer.

And by the same token, those who consider Roosevelt's reelection vital to speeding victory in the war and assuring the international

and domestic policies essential to lasting peace, have got to check through to see what is being done and what still can be done to keep those votes in FDR's column.

Tomorrow: White Collar Workers and the Roosevelt Administration.

Office Union Head Calls Dewey's Concern 'Insincere'

Commenting on the reference to white-collar workers by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, GOP Presidential nominee, in his speech in Pittsburgh Friday night, Lewis Merrill, president of the CIO United Office and Professional Workers of America, said yesterday: "This is just another example of the GOP candidate's insincerities and half-truths."

Dewey told the story of a publishing man whose request for an increase had been held up by the government over a long period of time and then cut in half. "Of course the white-collar needs

a better break," the UOP president said, "but everyone knows that the real source of his trouble is the way prices have soared and for that Dewey and his Republican friends in Congress, who sabotaged the President's economic stabilization program and particularly the strict enforcement of price control measures, have to take direct responsibility."

"The procedures of the War Labor Board are recognizably slow, but the Republicans in government today or those aspiring to office have done absolutely nothing to aid in speeding them up." The main hope for the white-collar workers is in the kind of an American President Roosevelt's policies make possible. There is no solution for us white-collar workers unless there is victory, a durable peace, and prosperity for America."



Union Lookout

- Sen. Wagner and Unions
- First Time in 30 Years

by Dorothy Loeb

The CIO United Federal Workers of America opens its third constitutional convention at Hotel Capitol, 51 St. and Eighth Ave., today (Monday) at 10:30 a.m. R. J. Thomas, president of the CIO United Auto Workers, will be a speaker at the opening session. Delegates representing thousands of government employees from many parts of the country will attend the three-day parley.

Sen. Robert F. Wagner, a guest at Central Trades and Labor Council last week, let delegates in on the secret of how he first got interested in unions. He was 12. His father, a laborer, worked for very low pay 14 hours a day with a half day off every two weeks. Young Bob asked him one day why he didn't ask for a day off "If I did," his father told him, "the boss would tell me to get the hell out and he's got somebody else." . . . Wagner said he figured then and there that if the 140 men that worked with his father would get together and form an association the boss wouldn't be able to give an answer like that. That began my idea of what unionism is, he told the Council. . . . Tom Murtha, president, and most other council officers were reelected that night. Vincent J. (\$7,500-a-year) Ferris, who accepted a Dewey appointment, as indicated here earlier, is no longer on the board. New members are Jeremiah Sullivan and Louis Donato. . . . When Daniel J. Tobin, teamsters' chief, addressed last week's meeting, pressing for hard work to reelect Roosevelt and Wagner, it was his first appearance at New York Central Trades in 30 years.

Pfc. Oliver Leeds, formerly president of Local 45B of the CIO United Furniture Workers, has been awarded the soldier's medal for "heroism in voluntarily risking his life to save another soldier from drowning at Noumea, New Caledonia." Leeds headed 45B before it amalgamated with Local 140 of the same international. He was the local's first Negro member to enlist. . . . State employees at the Rahway, N. J., reformatory have applied for a charter in the CIO State, County & Municipal Workers. The majority of the new union members are uniformed prison officers. In recommending a charter, Philip Prince, union organizer, emphasized that under no circumstance will the local be able to strike. So none of the reformatory inmates need start getting up any false hopes on that score.

New labor appointees to the New York-New Jersey War Labor Board are William Beedle, international representative of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; John Baldante, field representative of the CIO United Rubber Workers and Harold Luxemburg, formerly senior examiner of the New York State Labor Relations Board. Luxemburg goes on representing CIO. All three are designated as substitute members but what with the board's heavy duties they'll be on the job a great deal of the time. . . . A five cent an hour bonus for the second shift and a ten cent an hour bonus for the third shift has been allowed 15,000 employees of 126 printing, dyeing and finishing firms in metropolitan New York and New Jersey by the RWLB. The CIO Textile Workers of America represented the workers. They'll also get a \$10 a year allowance for work clothes if employed in "wet" departments in dye houses, wash rooms and the like where chemicals ruin clothes.

Any union worth its salt is out plugging for the elections now for all its worth. I know that. But just the same I have to tell you that an immensely impressive art exhibit, now being displayed at Norlyst Gallery, 59 W. 56 St., will soon be available for exhibition purposes at union halls. The artist, Frances Rexwick, likes it fine when critics admire her work but her chief interest is to have just ordinary mortals like ourselves see the painting. Done in oil, they deal with the war and its effect on people. The exhibit can be seen from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays. If you're interested and can't get up there, you might be able to arrange to get the exhibit for your union later by telephoning the gallery this week.

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Ohio PAC Speeding to Overcome Lag in Anti-Taft Campaign

By ADAM LAPIN

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 22.—Cincinnati is the home town of Sen. Robert Taft and of the notoriously corrupt Ed Schorr, Republican machine which stands behind Taft's pious speeches about efficient, constitutional government.

It is also state headquarters for the CIO Political Action Committee headed by Jack Kroll.

Both these facts help explain why there seems to be more talk in labor circles about the urgent need for defeating Taft as perhaps the most dangerous isolationist in Congress than is evidenced in other Ohio cities.

Ohio PAC offices here are humming with plans for an all-out campaign in support of former Lieut. Gov. William Pickrel who is fighting against Taft.

A real drive against Taft was one of the major decisions reached at a state-wide conference of PAC leaders in Columbus yesterday.

Kroll said that Ohio is "in the Roosevelt column," but indicated that the Pickrel campaign is a serious danger point.

Whether Ohio can be counted safe for Roosevelt at this stage of the game is debatable. But what is true is that the President and Mayor Frank Lausche, the Democratic candidate for Governor, are running very strong. The same cannot yet be said of Pickrel.

Labor circles are buzzing with reports that GOP boss Ed Schorr has passed the word down to his boys to concentrate on putting the state-wide candidate across and not to worry too much about Dewey.

STATE GOP MACHINE

Schorr is said to have pursued this policy in 1936 and 1940. He is primarily concerned with maintaining a powerful state Republican machine.

It doesn't follow that Roosevelt is a pushover for this reason—even though he did carry Ohio in 1936 and 1940. But it does follow that the GOP will work as never before for Taft and for glad-handing, back-slapping James G. Stewart, the "nominal mayor" of Cincinnati who is running for governor. Under the city's manager plan here, Stewart's duties are mostly ceremonial.

Separation of the state and na-



ROBERT A. TAFT

tional tickets put over a few years ago by the GOP politicians in Ohio does strengthen the state-wide candidate by hampering a full transfer of Roosevelt's strength to the rest of the Democratic slate.

Taft himself is a very formidable opponent. He has the support of practically every newspaper in Ohio. Even the Youngstown Vindicator which is for Roosevelt, is rooting for Taft.

In 1936 \$168,000 was spent on the Taft campaign, and Kroll has warned that there will again be "barrels of Taft money floating around" this year.

PAC is also mobilizing thousands of watchers to see that there is an "honest count" on Nov. 7. Kroll says that the past record of the Schorr-Taft machine makes this precaution necessary.

CAMPAIGN NOT IN STRIDE YET

PAC is printing up attractive posters contrasting the programs of Taft and Pickrel. An effective pamphlet entitled "He wanted to do business with Hitler and Hirohito, the amazing story of Senator Taft," is being circulated by PAC and by Labor's Joint Committee in Cleveland. A more detailed expose of Taft by Marvin Harrison, who ran for Senate in the Democratic primary, is being circulated by the Ohio Citizens' Committee

and other independent groups.

But there is a feeling among seasoned observers throughout the state that the anti-Taft campaign has not yet fully caught on, and that there is not sufficient appreciation of the need for beating Taft.

The Pickrel campaign does not so far have the punch of the campaign for Roosevelt and Lausche. Pickrel was a bit slow in getting started. He has since spoken in 120 Ohio towns during a recent 4-weeks tour, and his campaign is picking up.

PAC leaders hope they can help supply the final push to defeat Taft. But it will take an all-out campaign, and one that will require the full support of the AFL, railroad Brotherhoods, independent groups and Democratic organizations which are doing a job for Roosevelt.

Extend Wage Controls To Special Groups

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (UP)—The War Labor Board today extended wage stabilization controls to employers of eight or fewer persons engaged in retail coal, groceries and meat markets in the Denver, Colo., metropolitan area.

WLB also extended the controls to employers of laboratory technicians, pharmacists, anesthetists, nurses X-ray technicians and physical therapists in California, Nevada and Arizona.

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For World Peace and Security

ONE great fact emerges from the last seven days as the election campaign reaches its highest level: and this is that the American people are most deeply concerned with the conduct of the war and with the continuity of a foreign policy which protects the interests of our own nation as a leading member of the United Nations. It is the foreign policy issue that is proving to be the Achilles heel of the Republican Party; nothing shows this more clearly than the reaction to Gov. Dewey's speech last Wednesday and the President's speech on Saturday night.

Mr. Dewey's remarks were small-minded, narrow, malicious, disruptive, inaccurate and exasperating even to men and women of his own party who wanted to find good reasons to vote for him.

The President is compelled to campaign, but he does so on a vastly different level, never forgetting his responsibilities as the leader of the entire nation in the midst of the war's most crucial battles. Despite the extreme partisanship of the Republican assault, the President refuses to descend to the Dewey-Bricker level. He rebuffs their provocations with stinging contempt, with a citation of the irrefutable record.

National Unity Campaign

That is why the labor movement, small business men, farmers, political leaders in all parties and the most responsible newspapers have found in the President the only man they can support. For this reason, the President was drafted last June. It is on the basis of national unity that he campaigns and nothing proved that so dramatically as his speech to the Foreign Policy Association Saturday night.

The speech demolished the GOP pretensions; it exposed the hollow reactionary record of the leading GOP Senators. It sounded the alarm against the possibility that a Republican victory would bring men like Hiram Johnson, Gerald P. Nye, or Hamilton Fish into effective control of key Congressional committees. It was not only a rebuttal to Dewey but a call for a progressive Congress that will carry out the will of the nation.

But the speech went beyond the campaign, or rather, showed the deeper issues of the campaign. On the very important issue of how our delegate to a world organization will function, the President gave a bold lead. He favors full authority to that delegate to act in advance when peace is in danger; he wants that authority vested by the people through a really representative Congress. Taken together with the President's previous call for the building of the world organization before hostilities cease, he has eliminated all ambiguities on this vital issue. The same cannot be said for Thomas Dewey, who cannot possibly pledge such promises because a Congress elected with him would be in arch-isolationist hands.

Policy Toward Germany

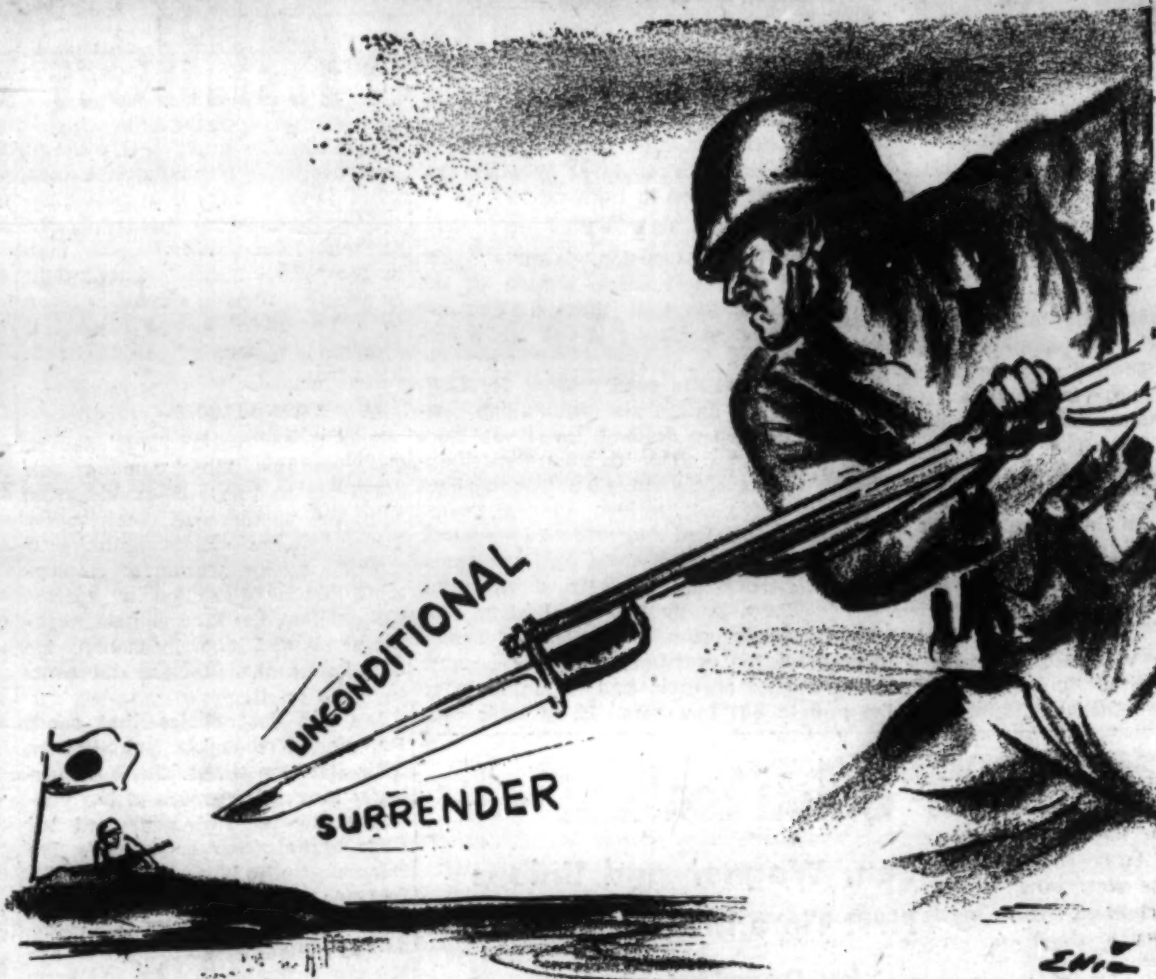
And on the vital issue of our policy toward Germany, the President re-emphasized "that we and our Allies are entirely agreed that we shall not bargain with the Nazi conspirators, or leave them a shred of control—open or secret—of the instruments of government."

While disavowing any racist approach to the German people, he made it clear that "all those directly responsible for this agony of mankind" must be punished.

No wonder then that normally Republican sections of our capitalist class, and decisive independent newspapers like the N. Y. Times have come out for the President. No wonder Walter Lippmann pulls the chair from beneath Thomas Dewey, an action which ought to influence figures like Sen. Joseph Ball.

No wonder also that Stalin and Churchill were able to conclude their very successful 10-day conference in Moscow, resulting in a full harmony of views on all Balkan issues and laying the basis for a settlement of the Polish question. The Churchill-Stalin conferences demonstrate the vitality of the Anglo-Soviet 20-year alliance which will endure no matter what happens on Nov. 7. But those conferences also demonstrate that only Roosevelt can be considered a worthy partner in the grand coalition in which our two mighty allies are such powerful pillars.

All of this emphasizes what a national catastrophe Dewey's election would be and presents the challenge to all FDR supporters in these final two weeks. There must be no over-confidence in any quarter. The desperation of the GOP must be rebuffed every inch of the way. The tremendous registration turn-out must be repeated at the polls. The nation must be equipped to go forward more united than ever behind the President and a Congress that backs him. That is the job from now until Nov. 7.



— They're Saying in Washington —

Taft, the Master of Double-Talk

By Adam Lapin

CLEVELAND.

ON another page of today's paper, I discuss the plans of labor to spend a good deal of the time and effort in the remaining weeks of the campaign to defeat Sen. Robert Taft. Well, after listening to a debate between Taft and William G. Pickrel, his Democratic opponent, I understand more clearly than I did before how difficult a job it is.



The debate was at the city club in Cleveland, which has as its only platform freedom of speech and discussion and has as members both liberals and Republican conservatives, Republicans, Democrats and Independents. Most of the members are relatively well-to-do-lawyers, business men, professionals. I was a little surprised when club members referred casually to the "Soviet table." It turns out this is just a kidding reference to the table where some of the liberals sit. They don't seem to mind particularly, and the name has stuck.

On the whole, Pickrel got a pretty good response. An elderly insurance man sitting near me was rooting for Pickrel. A businessman and a lawyer at the same table were vociferous Taft fans. Taft seemed to have an edge of say three to two in terms of applause. But that wasn't such a bad showing for Pickrel considering the crowd.

PICKREL REVIEWS TAFT WAR RECORD

Pickrel, former lieutenant governor of Ohio for two terms, is no fire ball as an orator. But he made an effective presentation. He threw the book at Taft, his stand before Pearl Harbor and since, his statements that there is no danger to us from Germany and Japan and his calm assertion two years after Pearl Harbor that he was not sure we needed to get in the war against Germany; his stand on the soldier vote issue; his cooperation with the most die-hard poll taxers in the Senate. It was all there.

Then Taft got up, confident and self-assured. He said that a third of Pickrel's charge were lies, a third were half-truths and

a third referred to legitimate differences of opinion. He was for prosecuting the war to the limit now. He was for international co-operation. Indeed, he said he even went further than Roosevelt and Hull. But he was "discouraged" about the attitude of the Soviet Union. Of course, he wasn't against labor or social security. He was just against the New Deal method of doing things, against federal control and bureaucracy. It was as smooth a performance as I have ever seen.

Pickrel followed with a brief rebuttal, and then there were questions from the crowd. Taft was for helping the Negro sharecroppers of the South, for assisting small farmers generally. The record happens to be that he has voted against FSA loans to small farmers. Taft admitted he had supported a sales tax, but only as a war measure. He was against it in peace time. Would he admit now he was wrong in opposing lend-lease? Not at all. Lend-lease was a war measure, it "precipitated us into the war."

A PROVED MASTER OF DOUBLE TALK

Taft was quick, persuasive, a master of double-talk. Pickrel was a bit slow in his feet, a little weak on repartee. Occasionally he seemed to be stumped by a question and it was obvious that he did not have quite the same fluent grasp of national affairs as Taft.

I was reminded of the remark of a prominent Democratic leader in Youngstown. He told me that he had a college education, but that he couldn't understand what Pickrel was saying when he went to hear him speak. I don't believe that Pickrel has been going over the head of his audience. But he hasn't always been able to express the issues in the simplest and most dramatic terms.

Pickrel has called Taft the Sen. Lodge of 1944. It's a swell slogan,

but it hasn't been put over, say, like the "clear everything with Sidney" slogan of the Republicans. Pickrel has hit at Taft's record on the soldier vote issue. But I wonder whether it has been made clear enough to voters all over the state.

This is in no sense a personal criticism of Pickrel who is an able lawyer and an experienced politician. He couldn't do everything himself anyway. Nor is it even a criticism of the groups which are supporting him and are working hard. It is a very difficult job to make the issues stand out clearly and dramatically when most of the press and radio is in the other side. A leaflet and poster campaign against Taft is now being prepared, and this may make some difference.

COORDINATION SEEN AS CHIEF NEED

But the problem remains. Here in Ohio part of the difficulty is the lack of a central system to coordinate the efforts of all the groups backing Roosevelt and his running mates on the state ticket and all this is by no means a local problem. As I have pointed out many times before, the publicity apparatus of the Democratic National Committee has frequently been slow on the upstate. PAC literature has been simple and hard-hitting, but it cannot do the whole job. It has all too often been up to the President.

All of which is a roundabout way of saying that I am impressed by the ability of Taft and Republicans to confuse and slur over the real campaign issues—and by the fact that the Roosevelt forces have not yet succeeded in overcoming great difficulties to do as effective a job of education and propaganda as needs to be done. This isn't the only job that has to be done. Certainly I wouldn't minimize the door-to-door bell-pushing, the day-to-day Jimmy Higgins work. But it is an important job.

Worth Repeating

THE CHICAGO SUN, in an editorial of Oct. 15, entitled Communism, Democracy and the Election, which had its own shortcomings but was vastly better than PM's editorials on such matters: There are groups which fear the future, which long for the old days and a return of their special privileges. These groups now put on fright wigs to try to scare the electorate about "Communism." But the people know Mr. Roosevelt. They can sense the poverty and desperation of a rival candidate whose whole campaign boils down to stale false charges.

Change the World

JEWISH history is all tragedy; but no epoch has been more tragic than the time of the Nazi. Already, one-third of all the world's Jews have been murdered by the Germans.

The Jews will survive. They will outlive the last Nazi. They are fighting on every front. They even have the strength to look steadily into the face of their enormous calamity, and to write plays and poems about it.

At Second Avenue and Twelfth Street, in the East Side theatre once occupied by Maurice Schwartz, a new Yiddish troupe under the direction of veteran Jacob Ben-Ami and the management of Joseph Green, is presenting poet Leivick's new and soul-shaking drama—"The Miracle of the Warsaw Ghetto."

It is the story of the armed revolt in 1942 made by the last Jewish survivors in Warsaw. Hemmed in by ghetto walls from all contact with the world, having only a few guns and bullets which could be smuggled past the high prison walls, their revolt was foredoomed to failure. It could succeed no better than any revolt inside the walls of a Nazi concentration camp.

But the Jews decided to rise, to fight, to die on their feet, in a cry for justice that would be heard around the world. They stood off the Nazi tanks for weeks. Men, women and children manned the barricades, and perished in blood and grandeur. The Jews of



by Mike Gold

Warsaw vindicated the humanity of their outraged folk.

No theatre stage is big enough to contain the blood, groans, corpses that fall in such a struggle. No actor can portray all the suffering of the Warsaw Jews.

But Leivick has felt deeply the weight of this epic. His drama conveys in powerful symbolism some of the "Miracle's" meaning.

THE first act falls on a thrilling moment.

The Jews know they are marked for death. The younger ones are ready to go down fighting; thus to assert their humanity against the Beast. But the older Jews, religious, historical pacifists, are opposed to any struggle, are ready to accept the holy and passive death of a traditional Jewish martyr.

Their old Rabbi shames them out of this stand. Piercely, he preaches that to fight the Nazi is now the one holiness left to a Jew. "In God's name, Jews, do not despair!" is the slogan he has painted on the wall of his synagogue.

Finally, he leads them in a Chassidic chant, a mystic call that inflames their blood with the spirit of resistance. Clad in long white praying shawls, Bible in hand, they take up the gun. In the name of Jehovah, the congregation marches out to fight the Nazi devil.

The author, Leivick, a Jewish nationalist, has in this scene managed to pour the ancient tradition into a modern form, to symbolize the

The Miracle Of the Warsaw Ghetto

transition of religious pacifism into the modern fighting spirit of our Meyer Levines, Barney Rosses and General Shmushkeviches. Perhaps some such lesson is still needed among orthodox Jews of an elder time. Leivick's play has another powerful lesson which I think more important—the lesson of anti-Nazi unity.

THEY face a common death. Unity is not a mere word, or even a program. It is the one method by which they can ever put up a struggle. Without unity, there can be no Miracle of the Warsaw Ghetto.

So that three flags hang above the ghetto barricades: the flag of conservative Poland, the flag of the young Zionists, the red flag of the Socialist and Communists.

Would that the Jews of America could learn the same lesson of unity against the Nazis. Yet prominent American Jews stand side by side with Gerald L. K. Smith for Dewey and ignore the dangerous anti-Semitic note so apparent in Dewey's demagoguery. Other prominent Jews are the foremost slanderers against the Soviet Union, ignoring the fact that Russia has killed more Nazis and saved more Jews than any nation in the democratic alliance.

Well, it is a play that must be experienced and seen. Ben Ami's production is a piece of exemplary stagecraft. The actors form a superb cast. They are living evidence that a great Jewish theatre is still possible in New York, where the Yiddish stage has been so sadly corrupted by Broadway musical comedy.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Job Fear and Lewis Rule

Bronx, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Please explain the basis of John L. Lewis' autocratic rule. Is it job fear? And in that connection permit us to express our appreciation for the excellent reportage by Louis Budenz of the Cincinnati miners' convention. It presented a lively picture of what was occurring.

PAUL and CAROL D.
(Ed. note: The threat of expulsion is a serious one, since it does involve jobs and livelihood. There are also other forms of "punishment," all of which are well known to the Lewis machine.)

Now—The Vote!

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The registration has been a success, and we can all be happy. But now the big job is—Get out that vote! We can't sit down and rest now. The Republicans won't let us. They are as busy as a one-armed painter in the precincts. Brothers and sisters, GET OUT THAT VOTE! B. B. B.

Putnam's Special Task

Lynn, Mass.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Sam Putnam is cut out for a special task in the history and development of poetry. His particular contribution to criticism is very badly needed in America. I have never come across any critic who is doing so much to stimulate new writing, and he is exerting the most beneficial influence upon new soldiers of the pen.

And for this reason and for the sake of that new world towards which we are bending all our efforts and energies, I hope you will continue to carry Sam Putnam's Literary Outlook.

VINCENT FERRE
Ed. Note: As previously stated, Putnam's column was stopped temporarily because of his illness.

Norman Thomas In Texas

Galveston, Texas.

Editor, Daily Worker:

What would you think of a man who said publicly: "The President has made no effort to lead this nation into the peace on the basis of great ideals. Roosevelt is playing politics." That is Norman Thomas speaking at the Azteca Theater here. These words were reported in the local press, and they show that Thomas is on the Hoover-Dewey bandwagon. The big work of Mr. Roosevelt in the Quebec, Moscow and Teheran conferences are just nothing to this little brother of the big reactionaries. TEXAN.

Open That Coffin

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Tell me this: is it just to keep us in suspense? Has it something to do with an election bet? Or ha: Dick Floyd been kidnapped and a sub is in his place? ... It's about Pinky Rankin, of course, I write, and his long, cold sojourn in that coffin. How come? MERCEDES O. C.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Toward Freedom

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has knocked down one more anti-Negro barrier in the armed forces—this time in the WAVES and SPARS. Both the Navy and the Coast Guard will now accept Negro women, as the Army has been doing for some time.

This is no isolated act, but is the last in a long series of steps taken by President Roosevelt to break down racial discrimination in the armed forces.

Republican propagandists are trying hard to turn Negro voters against the President by playing upon their justified anger over still existing military discriminations. But they are on extremely shaky ground.

President Roosevelt did not create military discriminations. They were there long before 1933, and were especially flagrant during World War I. Thanks to the democratic and courageous policies of the President, they are rapidly being eliminated, one by one.

JUST look at the record of the past few years:

1. Negroes admitted into the Navy, Coast



By Doxey Wilkerson

Guard and Marines as fighting seamen and as commissioned officers;

2. Negroes trained as pilots and bombardiers in the Air Corps;

3. Negroes in every other branch of the armed forces—on a scale unheard of in World War I;

4. More than 5,000 Negro officers in the Army (as compared with fewer than 1,000 in the last war);

5. Negro and white soldiers eating, sleeping and studying together in officer candidates schools (even in the South!);

6. Negro women in the WAVES;

7. Negro women admitted into the Army Nurse Corps without restrictions;

8. Anti-Negro discrimination banned in Army post-exchanges, buses and theatres—also in the South (by an order which still has the southern poll-taxers fighting mad);

9. Army plans for jimcrow centers for returning Negro veterans scrapped, and mixed Negro-white furlough centers substituted in their place; and now, just last week,

10. Negro women admitted into the WAVES and SPARS.

This is truly an impressive record, one which is by no means minimized by the long distance still to go. President Roosevelt has

FDR Fights for Negro Soldiers, Sailors

done more than any President in history to break down traditional discrimination in the armed forces.

Contrast these substantial deeds with even the double-talking words of Dewey-Republicans.

THE G. O. P. platform refuses even to promise more than an "investigation" of discrimination in the armed forces. This is but a tactic of avoiding a direct proposal for solving a problem we already know exists.

Candidate Dewey ducked away from the issue completely by saying he would refer the problem to his "military advisers." In other words, he would leave it to precisely those Army-Navy brass hats (many of whom are southerners) who are mainly responsible for military discrimination.

When viewed alongside these none-too-promising GOP words, the substantial deeds of President Roosevelt stand out in sharp contrast. It is clear that the only guarantee of continued progress toward full military equality for the Negro people is to make sure that our nation keeps the one Commander-in-Chief who has demonstrated both the will and the courage to face this problem squarely—and to move progressively toward its solution.

A Fortright American--Wendell Willkie

I HAVE just returned from a ten-day speaking trip in Wisconsin and Minnesota, two typical midwest states. Travelling on sunny days through countrysides ablaze with rich autumn colors, or beside the blue waters of Lake Superior, then back through the cornfields of Indiana, I witnessed and shared the sorrow of many plain people over the unexpected and untimely death of Wendell Willkie.

The local papers were full of tributes, from that of the President of the United States to "a great citizen—a forthright American" to the cagey, cautious stilted words of platitudinous praise from men who feared him in life and were probably relieved at his death—Herbert Hoover and Thomas Dewey. Their words rang hollow, and people grimly recalled how shabbily they had treated this big-souled, generous spirited man, at Chicago this past summer. "They broke his heart," many were heard to say.

They remembered he had been the popular candidate of the Republican Party in 1940, had rolled them up a 22½ million vote, and had given the old GOP elephant a new lease on life. Then he had been unceremoniously dumped, his followers flouted, his progressive views repudiated. He was not even given the courtesy, as titular head of the party, of an invitation to attend the Republican 1944 convention. Instead, the enameled, hard-faced wise cracking daughter of Newport's "400," Congresswoman Clare Luce who had scornfully dismissed his One World views as



By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

"globaloney" was the prima donna of the occasion, calling the President of the United States a liar; a murderer and other vile epithets.

THE leading man on the occasion of the putting forward a "young" leadership, was keynoter Herbert Hoover, old in mind and body, one time partner of the bloody Czar of old Russia.

His special assignment in Chicago was to assail the foreign policy of President Roosevelt, particularly the Teheran declaration.

Yet cruel and inhuman as was the treatment of Wendell Willkie, he would probably have suffered more to have participated in such a tory convention. Apparently, he was deeply troubled as to what he would personally do and advise his supporters to do on Nov. 7. It is idle to speculate now on what his decision would have been, though personally I cannot believe he would have voted for Dewey.

It seems incredible that those who knew and loved Wendell Willkie, the best numbers of his friends and admirers could now possibly bring themselves to vote for Dewey, remembering the betrayal of Willkie. His One World concept harmonized with Teheran, not with the carping petty criticisms of Dewey and Hoover. Wendell Willkie was a broad gauge man. They are peanut politicians, by comparison.

He did not associate with defeatists and appeasers. He supported the war in a patriotic and non-partisan manner. He never stooped to red-baiting, in fact he was devoid of prejudices against "Reds." He was a cap-

talist, but was mourned as a true friend in the Soviet Union.

I HAD the pleasure of once meeting this big handsome man. It was just after the "Free Browder Congress" in 1942. He wasn't hard to see. We just wrote him a letter, and he said "come on down. Two years before he had written in the New Republic that he "wondered if Browder were not being persecuted as a member of the Communist Party?" When I told him we had reprinted his statement and distributed millions of copies, he said heartily, "Well, I never objected, did I?"

Mr. Willkie greeted us as if we were old friends. He was informal, friendly, genial. In discussing the Browder case and, what should be done, he said, "We," and told us what he had already done, which was considerable and very helpful. His deep blue eyes were smiling eyes, his smile was warm and kind, he was big framed and slightly bent to talk to others. He was democratic, one of the people. He told me of his mother, one of the first women lawyers in Indiana, and a friend of Eugene V. Debs.

Our country was shorter by a head and a heart when Wendell Willkie died. The best tribute his friends can pay his memory is to be true to his ideals. If I were a Willkie Republican I'd keep his faith with him by keeping his ideals alive, by voting for President Roosevelt. Dewey is doubly dangerous now that Willkie is not here to act as a brake upon him. In memory of Willkie his supporters should and undoubtedly will vote for a man much closer to Willkie's heart and mind—the President. I heard many in the middle west vow they would.

Unions and the Elections

It's FDR in the Unions But 25% Yet to Be Won

By George Morris

Two weeks to go!

How can labor unions make the best of this time to bring Roosevelt vote to a maximum on Nov. 7. The best answer

to that lies in examination of Gov. Dewey's speeches. His strategy is a blitz of falsehoods—as numerous and as big as he can make them. Much of his demagoguery is aimed at labor, Roosevelt's main base of support.

True, almost every labor union in the country that has given any endorsement in the election gave it to Roosevelt. In fact, we still haven't heard of even a half dozen locals whose leadership favors Dewey—not even from John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers or William Hutcheson's Brotherhood of Carpenters.

But the big job is to give this almost unanimous endorsement of the President actual effect on Nov. 7. Straw polls give Roosevelt about two-thirds of the labor vote. Allowing for the usual anti-Roosevelt bias of which most polls are guilty, there is no doubt that from a fourth to 30 percent of the trade union members are for Dewey.

AIM FOR DEWEY'S VOTE

It must not be forgotten that the war years have swept five or more million new members into union ranks, large numbers of them from rural and small town Republican strongholds and many from middle-class and other groups who have long held prejudices that the Dewey campaigners exploit.

It is not enough to feel sure that a big majority in a shop or a local will be given to Roosevelt. The big task is to counteract Dewey by sailing vigorously into his 25 to 30 percent support among unionists. Only in that way is the double-barreled task achieved of combating Dewey's lies and winning over his votes.

Most of the support that may appear pro-Dewey in labor ranks is not a sewed-up support that cannot be changed. Much of it is lukewarm.

It is based chiefly on confusion or prejudice on perhaps one issue. Dewey's technique is to jam suddenly into his speeches a few glittering references to the Polish or Italian questions that may momentarily appeal to Polish or Italian-Americans. His strategists figure that the dash of dope may not wear off until the day after the ballots are counted.

Dewey Backers Asked to Give Not Singles But Thousands

By WALTER LOWENFELS

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20. Tom Dewey's financiers were told to shell out more millions last week.

The scene was an "off the record" luncheon of the Republican State Committee in the Bellevue-Stratford. Speakers included top GOP officials, such as National Chairman Herbert Brownell, Jr. So Joe Pew, and Joe Grundy and the other check book artists at the luncheon knew they were getting their intimations of more wars straight from the till.

While Dewey's bankers fingered their pledge cards, Cloud Wampler, champion fund-raiser of the GOP and president of the Carrier Corporation, Syracuse, whet their appetites against our allies. First came a long list of oratorical questions, showing the domestic cash return contributors could count on from Dewey. Then Wampler wound up with the following prospect of cleaning up on the world market, at the expense of our allies, and our soldiers:

"What is it worth to you to have a man at the helm who won't fear to say 'No' to Joe Stalin, or if necessary, to Winston Churchill?"

Dewey scrambles promises all over the country and even makes the preposterous claim as he did at Pittsburgh that the social and labor laws we have today were pioneered by Republicans. A worker in the shop, whose only contact with the political campaign is through radio speeches and the predominantly Republican newspapers, is at times too uninformed to realize that Dewey lies. It takes no more than proof of one or two such big lies of Dewey's to make a thankful and enthusiastic voter for Roosevelt.

Dewey is adding "labor" speeches to his schedule, and he frequently quotes labor officials, as he did at Pittsburgh, to give plausibility to his demagoguery. He aims to weaken, or at least to confuse, the overwhelming support Roosevelt has among the workers.

NO POLITICAL SCABBING

He suddenly appears as a champion of the white collar workers, knowing that the bulk of them are still unorganized. His heart suddenly bleeds for the officials of three railroad brotherhoods who for a while were critical of Roosevelt on the handling of the strike they threatened last year. They have since announced support for the President, but Dewey disregards that. He is just fishing for votes in any confusion he can stir up.

The best antidote to this technique is a drive to show every worker the simple and most fundamental truth—that in voting for Dewey he scabs against himself. It is as simple as proving the importance of unity on economic issues in the shop or local. Dewey must be shown up for what he is—a candidate of the scab forces of America—the forces that have been scabbing both on the home and military front. When a worker sees that, all confusion on deals falls away. But the approach is one of convincing—one of not conceding a single sincere voter to Dewey.

A vigorous thrust in every shop to reach for everyone, especially the man or woman who doesn't say much and seldom attends meetings, can bring much added strength to the Roosevelt banner in the two remaining weeks.

Applause interrupted him there, and he remarked, "Apparently, I'm among friends." He continued with a promise of imperialist adventures: "What is it worth to you to have a president and a vice-president who believe wholeheartedly in the future of America and are convinced the years ahead can be filled with brilliant accomplishments?"

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tomorrow Manhattan

GENERAL MEMBERSHIP Meeting of the Ambian Committee will be held on Tuesday, October 24, 8 p. m. at Hotel Commodore, Rooms B C. The meeting will be devoted to arrangements for our National Conference on November 25 and 26. A representative of the Soviet Union will speak on "Care of Children in the USSR. Lantern slides of Starling children and their Silver Ponds Home just received from the USSR will be shown.

Philadelphia, Pa.

MICHAEL J. QUILL, Int'l President, Transport Workers Union, N.Y.C. Councilman and James J. Fitzsimon, Int'l Vice-President, Transport Workers Union, CIO, speak on "World Peace and the Elections," Sunday night, Oct. 23, 8:15 p. m. Town Hall. Admission: The Philadelphia School of Social Science and Art. Admission 60 cents. Tax included.

The Champ Downs the Chump

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

At the Waldorf-Astoria Saturday night, one of the most amazing things was the spirit of the crowd. The dinner for President Roosevelt was tendered by the august Foreign Policy Association, but the audience was a cross-section of the town—all the artists, writers, political leaders, trade union figures, educators—were there. That's why, when the President appeared and at high points of his speech, the applause was shot through with happy whistling, even raucous "Wahoos" and "Yippies" . . . a wonderful informality.

Attitudes towards the speaker varied among different kinds of people. In some of the stiff-shirted, white-tied guests, you could see a certain awe—"the President of the United States," after all.

In some faces could be seen appreciation, amounting to pride, for the President's superb courage after such a hard day in the rain. . . . In others, this feeling of pride became frank admiration, especially for his easy, cordial wit . . . other countenances were suffused with what I would call for want of a better word . . . LOVE for the man, Roosevelt.

There was a distinguished array of figures on the platform and they filed in to the accompaniment of organ music and a rising ovation from the crowd. . . . Iron-gray Edward Stettinius, with black eyebrows and a deeply-tanned face. . . . Stolid Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and round-faced, pipe-smoking Herbert Lehman alongside of Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal, looking as trim as a short-stop. Some of the Foreign Policy Association directors were there too.

All of them remained standing for about 10 minutes, together with the vast crowd as the music played and the hand-clapping rose and fell until the President himself arrived. At some moments, it was like the great crowds waiting in the rain that morning.

The President's speech was remarkable for what it said, but equally so for the way he delivered it. It was a speech after an excellent dinner but also—after that terrific tour in the rain. It had to be a speech for the assembled audience, and at the same time for the unseen radio audience. It was a statement of national policy, at the same time a speech by a candidate for reelection.

It was a deeply-serious and dignified speech; at the same time, full of quips, informal comments, departures from the prepared text . . . and he handled these different aspects of the evening with

immense skill. It was a mellow Roosevelt, a tolerant Roosevelt, and a confident Roosevelt.

One high point was his tribute to Henry L. Stimson whom he called one of the many Republicans "distinguished men and women of dignity and courage" who have "rendered magnificent services to our country in this war as members of my Administration. . . ."

Now Dewey had mentioned Stimson's name also the previous Wednesday, and for a moment, the President seemed to be making a direct reply, implying that Stimson, unlike Dewey, was making a nonpartisan contribution to victory. Yet there was no sense of partisan advantage in the way Roosevelt paid a tribute to Stimson. It was heart-felt, spontaneous, and extremely well-received.

Another high point was the reference to recognition of the Soviet Union . . . "something that I'm proud of. . . ." The crowd rose in ovation at that point. This implied reference to Dewey was even more stinging because Roosevelt never mentioned Dewey by name, only calling him one of those "politicians, now very prominent in the Republican Party" who condemned that recognition.

The most telling reference to Dewey was in the passage where the President cited the Republican isolationist record and said: "I am giving you the whole story, not a phrase here and half a phrase there. . . ."

That brought down the house as everyone recalled Dewey's shameless misquotations on the demobilization issue.

And then with consummate skill, the President followed up the applause with a clincher: "You know, I happen to believe—I'm sort of old-fashioned, that even in a political campaign, we ought to obey that ancient injunction: 'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor. . . .'"

Equally striking was one of his best plays-on-words: denying any secret commitments at Teheran, he said "the issue is between my veracity and the continuing assertions of those who have no responsibility in the foreign field, or perhaps I should say, a field foreign to them. . . ." This tickled the audience: it was so urbane and so devastating.

In fact, one single letter of the alphabet sums up the evening. On the previous Wednesday, from the same platform in the same ballroom, Americans heard Thomas E. Dewey, our outstanding "chump." Saturday night, they heard Franklin D. Roosevelt—the "champ."

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A Foreign Policy for America

(Continued from Page 4)

we the peace-loving nations must achieve, must depend essentially on friendly human relations, on acquaintance, on tolerance, on unassailable sincerity and good will and good faith. We have achieved that relationship to a remarkable degree in our dealings with our Allies in this war—as the events of the war have proved.

It is a new thing in human history for Allies to work together, as we have done—so closely, so harmoniously and effectively in the fighting of a war, and at the same time—in the building of the peace.

If we fail to maintain that relationship in the peace—if we fail to expand it and strengthen it—then there will be no lasting peace.

As for Germany, that tragic nation which has sown the winds and is now reaping the whirlwind—we and our Allies are entirely agreed that we shall not bargain with the Nazi conspirators, or leave them a shred of control—open or secret—of the instruments of government.

We shall not leave them a single element of military power—or of potential military power.

But I should be false to the very foundations of my religious and political convictions, if I should ever relinquish the hope—and even the faith—that in all

peoples, without exception, there live some instinct for truth, some attraction toward justice, and some passion for peace—buried as they may be in the German case under a brutal regime.

We bring no charge against the German race, as such, for we cannot believe that God has eternally condemned any race of humanity. For we know in our own land how many good men and women of German ancestry have proved loyal, freedom-loving, peace-loving citizens.

There is going to be stern punishment for all those in Germany directly responsible for this agony of mankind.

The German people are not going to be enslaved—because the United Nations do not traffic in human slavery. But it will be necessary for them to earn their way back into the fellowship of peace-loving and law-abiding nations. And in that they are not encumbered by having to carry guns. They will be relieved of that burden—we hope, forever.

THE task ahead of us will not be easy. Indeed it will be as difficult and complex as any task which has ever faced an American administration.

I will not say to you now, or ever, that we of my party know all the answers. I am certain, for myself, that I do not know how

all the unforeseeable difficulties can be met. What I can say to you is this—that I have unlimited faith that the job can be done. And that faith is based on knowledge gained in the arduous, practical and continuing experience of these past eventful years.

I speak to the present generation of Americans with reverent participation in its sorrows and in its hopes. No generation has undergone a greater test, or has met that test with greater heroism and greater freedom, and no generation has had a more exalted mission.

For this generation must act not only for itself, but as a trustee for all those who fell in the last war—a part of their mission unfulfilled.

It must act also for all who have paid the supreme price in this war—lest their mission, too, be betrayed.

And finally it must act for the generations to come—which must be granted a heritage of peace.

I do not exaggerate that mission. We are not fighting for, and we shall not achieve, Utopia. Indeed, in our own land, the work to be done is never finished. We have yet to realize the full and equal enjoyment of our freedom. So, in embarking on the building of a world fellowship, we have set ourselves to a long and arduous task, which will challenge our pa-

tience, our intelligence, our imagination, as well as our faith.

That task requires the judgment of a seasoned and a mature people. And this the American people have become. We shall not again be thwarted in our will to live as a mature nation, confronting limitless horizons. We shall bear our full responsibility, exercise our full influence, and bring our full help and encouragement to all who aspire to peace and freedom.

We now are, and we shall continue to be, strong brothers in the family of mankind—The family of the children of God.

Warns Against Delays In Shipping Program

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (UP).—Rear Admiral Edward L. Cochrane, chief of the Bureau of Ships, warned tonight that a delay in Pacific operations is threatened by labor shortages in the Navy's vital assault shipping program.

The Navy is calling for delivery of five attack ships every two days. High officials recently expressed concern at a reported 5 percent lag in production.

WLB Rule Relaxed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (UP).—The War Labor Board said today it has authorized its war shipping panel to make split decisions on voluntary wage adjustments final unless a dissenting member expressly requests their transmittal to the NWLB.

Veteran's Aid

By WORLD WAR II VET

A booklet for veterans on "Shall I Become a Farmer?" has been prepared by the Farm Security Administration and may be obtained without cost from the office of information, Dept. of Agriculture.

Three new separation centers were established by the War Department last week at Camp Atterbury, Ind., Ft. Devens, Mass., and Jefferson Barracks, Miss.

Apprenticeship courses for veterans are being planned for the reconversion period, according to officials of the Apprenticeship Training Service, War Manpower Commission. Labor-management groups in 20 states have been working with the WMC on plans for course in many fields, especially metal working and construction. About 129 occupations are now listed in the Apprenticeship Trained Service.

The Air Transport Command is now flying combat casualties home to the United States at the rate of 4,000 a month. About 40 percent of all casualties are returning from overseas.

The Secretaries of War and Navy and the Administrator of Veterans Affairs have agreed on regulations governing the administration of those sections of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 which provide that the Veterans Administration and the veteran and other national organizations may have representatives on service posts to advise discharged men on their rights under the law.

Under the regulations the Veterans Administration will have a representative at each Army and Navy installation which has 100 or more discharges per month. They will assist in giving aid and advice to Army and Navy personnel who are about to be discharged, assist them in filing claims, and cooperate with the Commanding Officers to expedite the submission of records to the Veterans Administration. It is not intended that they replace Army, Navy, or Red Cross personnel performing the same or related duties.

Full time, paid representatives of Veterans organizations will be nominated by their national organizations to the Veterans Administration who will certify them; to Army or Navy installation designated by the national officer.

Such representatives will assist in giving aid and advice to those about to be discharged, as to entitlement to benefits. Regulations provide, however, that such representatives shall not concern themselves with matters pertaining to internal administration of the Service installations or to professional treatment, transfer, or disposition of patients or other personnel they will not have access to any official records including clinical records.

Unless a Veterans Administration adjudicating agency is operating at the Army or Navy installation at which they are functioning, representatives of veterans organizations will have no occasion for action in the "presentation of claims" and they will abstain from soliciting the execution of a power of attorney. However, it is said that this will not be construed as prohibiting the explanation and acceptance of Veterans Administration Form P-22 by an accredited representative upon the request of the person about to be discharged.

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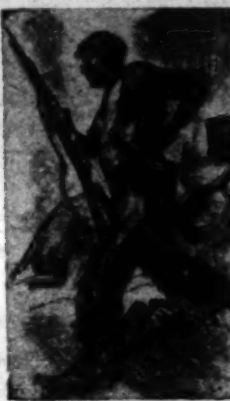
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Nat Low

—And my, isn't that a beaut of a sentence!

By Mike Singer

Flekel's leather seat once was his father's prize footrest. Every night Mr. Flekel would come home, go through his dinner, go into the living room, plop into his favorite chair, stretch his legs and rest them on the leather-covered footrest. But one day Mr. Flekel stretched his legs—and there was no footrest. He looked out the window and there he saw Flekel Jr. sitting comfortably on an object that looked very much like his precious footrest. So Mr. Flekel, sputtering with rage, raced

Young Flekel built himself another pushmobile. It was a new one with all new parts, except for the footrest. But it'll be a long time before Flekel can sit on it.

RADIO

11 A.M. TO NOON

NOON TO 2 P.M.

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00-WEAF-The Guiding Light
WOR-Cedric Foster, News
WJZ-News, Walter Kiernan
WABC-Joyce Jordan, M. D.
WMCA-News; Recorded Music
2:15-WOR-Today's Children
WOR-Talk-Jane Cowl
WJZ-Galen Drake
WABC-Two on a Clue
2:30-WEAF-Women in White
WOR-News; Real Stories
WJZ-Ladies Be Seated
WABC-Young Dr. Malone
2:45-WEAF-Hymns of All Churches
WABC-Perry Mason
3:00-WEAF-A Woman of America
WOR-Music and Program
WJZ-Morton Downey, Program
WABC-Mary Marlin
WMCA-News; Recorded Music
3:15-WEAF-Republican Campaign Talk
WJZ-Hollywood Star Time
WABC-Tena and Tim
WMCA-Talk, Ethel Colby
3:30-WEAF-Pepper Young
WOR-Rambling With Gambling
WJZ-Appointment With Life
WABC-The High Places
WMCA-News; Walts Music
3:45-WEAF-Right to Happiness
WABC-Bob Trout, News
4:00-WEAF-Backstage Wife

Radio Concerts

Crooks, tenor.
9-9:30 P.M., WEAF (Also FM)—Nelson Eddy, baritone.
9:30-10 P.M., WOR—Music of Worship.
10-10:30 P.M., WEAF (Also FM)—Josephine Antoine, soprano, with Reinhold Schmidt, basso; Richard Paige, tenor; chorus and orchestra directed by Percy Faith.

WABC—Gay Nineties Revue

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00-WEAF-Nelson Eddy, Baritone
WQR-Gabriel Heatter, News
WJZ-Counter Spy-Play
WABC-Radio Theatre
WHN-W. S. Gailmor
9:15-WOR-Screen Test
WMCA-Norman Jay, Comments
9:30-WEAF-Information, Please
WOR-Music of Worship
WJZ-Spotlight Band
WMCA-Norman Jay, Comments
9:55-WJZ-Short Story
10:00-WEAF-Josephine Antoine, Soprano
WOR-Henry Gladstone, News
WJZ-Raymond Gram Swing
WABC-Screen Guild Play
WMCA-News; Amateur Hour
9:15-WOR-Paul Schubert, News
WJZ-From England, Ted Malone
10:30-WEAF-Dr. I. Q.-Quiz
WOR-The Symphonette
WJZ-James Byrnes-Talk
WABC-Johnny Morgan Show
1:00-WEAF, WOR-News; Music
WJZ, WABC-News; Music
WMCA-News; Talk; Music
1:30-WEAF-For the Record
2:00-WEAF, WMCA-News
WJZ, WABC-News

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Theatre

The Mysterious Visitor

by Samuel Sillen

Herman Shumlin told a reporter the other day: "The only reason I'm doing a show that has no social importance at the moment is that I haven't got one on hand." This flings a challenge right into the lap of the playwrights, and it would be interesting to hear what they have to say for themselves.

My complaint is that Mr. Shumlin's latest venture is a poor play, not because it is "non-social" but quite simply because on its own level it has meager virtues as theater.

Based on the novel by Leane Zugsmith and Carl Randau (which stood up better in the original) The Visitor tries hard but hopelessly to combine mystery, melodrama, psychology, and a delicate dash of morality.

It deals with the return of a boy who had run away from home at 14 and who for three years has been considered dead. The audience is invited to figure out if Bud Owen is really Bud Owen or an impostor seeking to cut in on the family inheritance. I can't go into details because the carefully contrived suspense, the play's one bid for success, would collapse.

Suffice it to say, that the fragile situation does not bear the load of three repetitive acts. An un-

THE VISITOR, a new play by Kenneth White based on the novel by Leane Zugsmith and Carl Randau, presented by Herman Shumlin at Henry Miller's Theatre, with Walter N. Greaza, Frances Carson, Ralph Forbes, Thomas Chalmers, Richard Hylton, Anna Minot, Dorrit Kelton and Will Hare; staged by Mr. Shumlin setting by Howard Bay.

pleasantly stagey neuroticism burdens the atmosphere as we watch Bud's mother and stepfather writhing in the anguish of uncertainty. The play gets stuffily pompous about its obviously manufactured theme, and the few honest laughs are a profound relief.

As the care-worn mother, Dorrit Kelton gives the most impressive performance. Ralph Forbes, the ne'er do well uncle, is a fairly convincing soue, though he exaggerates his role in the first act. Walter N. Greaza is the overtly respectable stepfather and Richard Hylton the long-missing son. Howard Bay designed the play's single set.

Movies

The Cinderella Theme Again

MGM has lavished loads of money and much care on this screen mounting of Louis Bromfield's novel, but no matter how lavish a frame is, it cannot make up for a poor painting. Despite the presence of Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon, the "ideal couple," and a large and capable supporting cast, "Mrs. Parkington" never becomes more than another variation of the Cinderella theme with a few peculiar twists all its own.

One of the twists is to start with the heroine in her eighty-fourth year (bows to the makeup men) and make ample use of the flashback technique. Mrs. Parkington, a juicy role for Greer Garson who makes the most of it, is faced with several problems created by her grandson, and great-granddaughter.

The grandson, played by Edward Arnold (I can almost hear the promotion department saying, "What a gag, Arnold as Greer Garson's grandson!) has swindled millions of dollars from innocent stockholders and his daughter wants to run off with an engineer. In the space of twelve hours Mrs. Parkington relives her whole life and settles the problems.

CLOCK TURNS BACK

We are taken back to a small mining town in 1875 where young Susie, (Miss Garson) helps her

THE STAGE

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GERTRUDE NIESEN in
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BOBBY CLARK in
MEXICAN HAYRIDE
by Herbert & Dorothy Fields
Staged by HASSARD SHORT
SONGS BY COLE PORTER
WINTER GARDEN, B'way & 50th St. CI. 7-5101
Eve. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30

"A dramatic thunderbolt." -Winchell
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S NEW PLAY
CORNELIA OTIS DENNIS DUDLEY
SKINNER KING DUGGES
THE SEARCHING WIND
Eve. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
FULTON Theatre, 46th St., W. of B'way

The Rainbow: Soviet War Film of Overwhelming Truth and Power

By David Platt

Wanda Wasilewska's tragic and beautiful novel of the people's war against the German killer, has been made into a motion picture that ranks with the greatest of all time.

The Rainbow makes all previous war films seem terribly commonplace. It is a monument to the unconquerable human flame, as well as a tonic for those who think the war's end is just around the corner.

Into this magnificent work of art has been poured the purest kind of life. The Rainbow is alive with the beauty, simplicity and dignity of a people fighting for the right to live well. Human suffering and human courage can go no further than this. The picture overwhelms with its smouldering hatred for the brutes who make war on defenseless old men, women and children.

The Rainbow unfolds the last maniacal attempt of the beast to break the spirit of a little Soviet village in the Ukraine. It was like trying to destroy the sun and the stars. Two depraved creatures went over to the Germans. Pusya, a brainless hussy, betrayed her people for a pair of silk stockings and a few bars of chocolate. Gaplik, a former kulak, turned Quisling for a few extra chunks of beef. In all the others, the brotherhood of man was as strong and as unbending as steel. Nothing the Nazis could do or say, could make them forget they were Russians.

NAKED NAZI TERROR

The film spares none of the horrors of Nazi perversion. From behind frosted windowpanes, the horrified villagers look on scenes of cruelty that have no parallel in human history. They see the monstrous torture of calm, Christ-like Olena Kostyuk. They see their children shot down in cold blood, their homes looted, but they refuse to give up their right to walk the earth as honest men. Silence and hatred—those were the two chief weapons of the people of the village. When Olena's newborn infant was butchered, because she (Olena) refused to reveal the hideout of the partisans, the people's loathing of the Nazi became sharp as a shining sword, soon to take its fill of revenge.

The Rainbow, as it moves from one anguished scene to another, shows that the Germans feared the smallest Soviet child as well as the elusive guerilla. Little Mishka dies heroically while trying to bring a crust of bread to starving Olena. The disappearance of his body shakes the whole rotten fabric of Nazi domination of the village. Mishka is secretly buried in his own home in a heart-rendering scene of extraordinary dramatic purity and strength.

The Rainbow builds up, brick by brick, to its inevitable climax—the liberation of the village. A toothless, trigger-happy German soldier looking for "mlek" plays havoc with the emotions of a group of small children, in a scene as terrifying as anything the screen has ever revealed. An old man—a hostage, sings an ancient Ukrainian song of freedom. He prays that he will live to see the last German die "right here in this village."

The sweet music of a Soviet plane overhead, brings a moment of joy to the villagers. On its wings, the Red Star—emblem of freedom. It presages the coming liberation of the town. In a stirring scene of quiet dignity and truth, the Quisling Gaplik sits down to his plate of beef, only to find himself face to face with a group of stern partisans. Swift justice is meted out to this whining, crawling rat responsible for so much suffering. Life seems brighter and more hopeful the next morning. Another sequence of great power shows the people rushing to throw scraps of food to a line of barefoot, bleeding, hungry Red Army men in German hands, as

him in Dresden, is permitted an easy death. In the last scene, as the women hasten with their pitchforks to deal in their own way with the hated enemy, they are brought to a sharp halt by one of the leading women of the village. Fedosia's ringing speech which brings the Rainbow to a triumphant close, makes clear that the Germans are not going to get away with a soft peace.

"Those who die now are enjoying a great privilege," Fedosia cries out to the women. . . . "Let them live to see their armies smashed. . . . See how fast we'll drive them from our land, in headlong retreat, stumbling on our steppes, perishing from hunger. . . . The Germans will die, but first let them find out how the women they left behind will turn away from them saying, 'No! These are not our fathers and our husbands.' . . . May they beg for sudden death, that it may come soon. But first let them be tried for their crimes before a people's court, a court of real justice. . . . then they will get the sort of death they deserve. But honest death will turn its back on the Nazi criminals. The very earth will not accept them."

The Rainbow is as perfect in its construction and photography, as it is strong in content. The direction is by Mark Donskoy, who gave us The Childhood of Maxim Gorky.

It is amazing that such a film could be made in the Soviet Union in the midst of terrific all-out war. It provides a clue to the mighty film productions that Soviet genius will devise when the war is over.

MOTION PICTURES

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TUES. & WED.

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EVENINGS 8:15—CHILDREN 5:15
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Of Two Fascists

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CARUSO, ROME'S CHIEF OF POLICE UNDER THE
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Spectacular Stage Presentation
Picture at 10:10, 1:15, 4:15, 7:11, 10:17
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The Rainbow
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MEN OF
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SHOLEM ALEICHEM'S tragic-comedy
"LAUGHTER
through TEARS"
with cast of MADSCOW JEWISH STATE THEATRE
Plus . . . Prof. S. Michoel in
"RETURN OF NATHAN BECKER"
MOTION PICTURES

Late Bulletins

Three Million in Rain Hail FDR on New York City Tour

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker, yesterday)

Braving a cold, wind-whipped rain, 3,000,000 men and women lined the sidewalks of New York for four hours and fifty minutes Saturday in a happy, roaring demonstration for the reelection of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The President, obviously touched by this tremendous outpouring and tens of thousands of warm greetings shouted to him, rode in an open car through 53 miles of the wet, teeming city's thoroughfares, stopping on the way to tell a Brooklyn Dodgers ball park rally to reelect Sen. Robert F. Wagner because of his "service to his fellow men."

Bad weather, driven inland by a sea-riding hurricane, failed to take the edge off the occasion, giving reason for deeper pessimism to the Republican high command and their candidate Dewey.

50-CAR PROCESSION

The 50-car flag-draped motor procession, with the President riding at the head—most of the time bare-headed—began when he left his private railroad car in Brooklyn Army Base Terminal at 9:50 in the morning and ended at Washington Square at 2 p.m.

Roosevelt wore his heavy Navy cape and his rubbers to protect him against the weather, but he was drenched when he dismounted from his car to lunch at Mrs. Roosevelt's apartment, 29 Washington Square.

The first big ovation came from 40,000 workers at the Army Base, largest military port in the world, which feeds the European fighting front with men, weapons and other material of war.

Accompanied by Major General Homer M. Groninger, base commander, the President reviewed the

snappy white and Negro troops of the base and inspected the port installations.

Moving through south Brooklyn along 58 St. and Fourth Ave., to the Navy Yard, the President waved replies to the thunderous cheering crowds.

In the Navy Yard Mr. Roosevelt received an ovation from the 47,000 workers.

After a short stop in the Navy Yard the FDR motorcade drove onward through Brooklyn, through the Fulton St. shopping district and the great working class section of Brownsville, through Queens and finally to the Bronx where the Irish and Jewish crowds cheered themselves hoarse. The President paused a little later to inspect the WAVES Naval Training Station at Hunter College and then went on to Harlem where thousands of eager black and brown faces were telling the world that Harlem wants FDR.

TICKER TAPE SHOWER

Then came Times Square, jam-packed, with ticker tape and a shower of colored paper.

And the biggest demonstration came as the procession slow-moored, behind sleek horses of a mounted police platoon, through the garment center.

The International Ladies Garment Workers, Furriers Joint Council, Amalgamated Clothing Workers and other garment union members were massed in front of the clothing shops.

Lippmann Top GOP Columnist Declares His Backing for FDR

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker, yesterday)

Walter Lippmann, the leading Republican columnist in the country and spokesman for powerful sections of American capitalism, yesterday came to the reluctant conclusion that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey is not fit to manage the American end of the United Nations coalition.

"The risk and cost of a change during this momentous year seems to me too great," Lippmann concluded in his column for the N. Y. Herald-Tribune, which still supports Dewey.

Lippmann's sensational decision came after an analysis of Dewey's much-heralded foreign policy speech last Wednesday night. For all its reluctance, the column was a slashing indictment of Dewey as an inaccurate, incompetent amateur and even unscrupulous.

Thus, it becomes fully clear that the foreign policy issue is the foremost consideration in the minds of independent voters in these remaining two weeks of the campaign.

Lippmann endeavored to make the most of Dewey's lip-service to the Dumbarton Oaks proposals in the earlier passages of his column. He expressed the hope that an

"enormous advance" had been made by Dewey's apparent acceptance of Dumbarton Oaks.

But when he analyzed the speech further, Lippmann decided that Dewey's unscrupulous methods are too dangerous. He even suggests that Dewey may have been imposed upon by friends of the Polish reactionaries: which makes it all the worse for Dewey. He is either a hopeless amateur or a fool whom reactionary adventurers will certainly hoodwink.

The Republican Party's position on foreign policy is therefore exposed as a deception of the people—but the powerful circles for whom Lippmann speaks cannot afford to be deceived. And they are not deceived.

The GOP can be expected to cater more openly to all the prejudices of an anti-British and anti-Soviet character which the Hearst and McCormick press has implanted throughout the land.

Lippmann's decision, like the stand of the N. Y. Times, shows how responsible circles feel; but it is up to all FDR-supporters, especially the labor movement to eliminate any chance that the "irresponsibles" can yet win this crucial election.

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The Soviet Union's great Dneprostroy Dam, destroyed by the Soviet people during the Red Army's retreat in 1941, is rising again. Top, workers feed cement to a section of the dam which the Nazis tried to rebuild for themselves and then blew up when the Red Army returned. Center, workers lay bricks and cement on the demolished piers. Right, an overhead crane is assembled in another section. Recently the War Production Board disclosed that it has approved U. S. construction of nine hydroelectric turbine generators for the Soviet Union. These will be used to replace destroyed installations of the dam.

PINKY RANKIN

